

## I. R. REFUSES TALK TO TROOPS

Colonel Declines to Attack  
Wilson Before Soldiers  
on Border Duty

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)  
On Board Colonel Roosevelt's Special Train, Gallup, N. M., Oct. 20.—There are two reasons why Colonel Roosevelt is to day President Wilson's Mexican policy at Phoenix, Ariz., to-morrow, instead of at El Paso, Tex., with an audience of 2,000 of the National Guard. One of these reasons came from the Colonel himself.

"I told the managers of Mr. Hughes's campaign," he said to-day, "that I did not care to criticize the President of the United States in the presence of the soldiers who have been sent to the Mexican border. They agreed with me, and we eliminated El Paso from the itinerary."

The other reason was expressed tersely by a Santa Fe trainmaster who boarded the Roosevelt special at Belen this afternoon. "Why, say," he remarked, "if they had ever let Teddy talk to a crowd at El Paso the real facts of the Mexican muddle you couldn't hold our soldiers in the United States."

The Colonel is not planning to mince words or talk under restraint at Phoenix to-morrow afternoon. Because he is not a candidate for office, and because of his consistent stand against President Wilson for months, he feels free to tell the story of Mexican atrocities to a crowd recruited from territory near enough to the border to understand just what he means. Republican campaign managers, it is known, expect the Roosevelt condemnation of the President to echo from Phoenix around the country.

Baker's Speech Angers Colonel

Since he left New York four days ago nothing has so aroused the Colonel's ire as the report of Secretary Baker's speech in Jersey City, in which he compared bandits under Villa and Carranza to Washington's army at Valley Forge. Late last night, as he passed through Wellington, Kan., Colonel Roosevelt received from The Tribune a stenographic report of what Mr. Baker said. He immediately withdrew to his compartment and rewrote the speech he is to deliver at Albuquerque Monday afternoon.

"I refuse to comment on this astounding

ing statement until my Albuquerque address," he said.

By selecting Washington and the soldiers of Valley Forge for an illustration to defend the President's Mexican policy Mr. Baker utilized the one group of soldiers in American history almost as dear to Colonel Roosevelt as his Rough Riders of the Spanish War.

To-day the leader of the San Juan charge has been rushing across New Mexico, the territory which in 1898 contributed half of the thousand men in his regiment. At Belen he was joined by Robert H. M. Ferguson, lieutenant in K Troop of the Rough Riders, who went to Tyronne for his health six years ago.

Pleased to See Rough Rider

"Bob, you old swashbuckler, I'm so glad to see you!" exclaimed the Colonel, thumping his old lieutenant on the chest with his clenched fist.

Ferguson, hesitated about climbing aboard. Was there room for another member of the party? "I'll throw everybody else off the train if there isn't," replied the Colonel. "I'd even be glad to get off myself only I want to talk with you, Bob."

At 8 a. m., when the Roosevelt special stopped at Clovis, ten miles from the Texas border, Colonel Roosevelt jumped out for a before breakfast continental and down the platform. Few inhabitants knew he was passing through the town, because Santa Fe trainmen had been instructed not to advertise his schedule.

One man rushed up to him, however, and grasped his hand. "Colonel, I've ridden in seventy-five miles to shake hands with you, because I fought at your side on San Juan Hill," he said.

"Fine," returned Roosevelt. "That's perfectly splendid. What command were you in, my friend?"

"The 23d regulars," answered the proud clincher of the T. R. fist, pointing to a bronze cross on his coat. "My name's C. M. Hines, and I'm sixty-five. You ain't looking a day older, Colonel, but I suppose we're both getting along in years."

Surprises Aged New Mexican.

An old man in a white duster and with long white whiskers was standing at the opposite end of the platform. Colonel Roosevelt walked up and put out his hand.

"And who is this?" queried the old man, with a quaver in his voice.

"I'm Colonel Roosevelt," was the laughing answer.

"Well, Colonel, you're a little bit older than I thought you was," stammered the surprised New Mexican.

"Say, Teddy, it's awful being down here, a lone Republican among a million Democrats," another Clovis citizen complained.

The Colonel alighted again at Vaughn to inspect one of the Harvey lunch rooms established by the Santa Fe Railroad. He was amused at the remark of the young woman cashier that she would not leave her stand "to go out to see anybody, no matter if it was the Kaiser or Teddy Roosevelt."

In Belen this afternoon, a railroad detective, Postmaster George Hoffman, edged close to the Colonel with a banner bearing a large photograph of President Wilson. He kept his banner at the Colonel's elbow for ten minutes. When the train pulled out Colonel Roosevelt said:

"My friends, I want you to be good

Americans. You can't do that and stand for the man whose picture we have just seen."

There were no political speeches to-day to mar Colonel Roosevelt's impressive communion with the West, which he first visited as a young ranchman. "Oh, Lord, gentlemen, this makes me homesick!" he exclaimed, when at luncheon he first caught sight of the flat-topped spurs of the Rockies.

"Gentlemen," he added, "what I am about to say I mean sincerely. If it were not for Mrs. Roosevelt and the children I should like nothing better than to come out here, rent a little shack with a wooden floor and a bath in it, buy a couple of horses and there end my days in the same country where I first lived life."

## JUSTICE FORD BOLTS TO WILSON

Republican Says That He  
Thinks He Should Support President

Justice John Ford, of the Supreme Court, yesterday announced that he had ended several months of calm deliberation on the subject by deciding to forsake the Republican party and vote for Wilson. He gave as his reason the fact that patriotic duty compelled him to cast his ballot for the Democratic candidate, as he felt that a change of administration during such a crisis as the present would be unwise.

The magistrate's letter to President Wilson is as follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"You will perhaps recall at the Press Club dinner in New York I told you I was seriously thinking of voting for you. Well, after months of deliberation, including two months in the solitude of Alaska mountains, I have finally concluded to do so.

"Since my first vote for Blaine, in 1884, I have consistently voted for the Republican candidate for President, including Mr. Taft in 1912.

"But this is an election which demands of every citizen the casting of conscience to determine how his vote may selfishly and honestly be cast to serve best the interests of the United States of America without regard to the effect it may have upon any other country or any foreign interest.

"I have endeavored to bring my mind to view the issues from such a standpoint and have concluded that it is my patriotic duty to vote for you.

"In my opinion it would be most unwise to change the national administration in the midst of this unprecedented world crisis.

"Moreover, I would be false to my lifelong allegiance to the cause of the plain people if I failed to support you, to whom is mainly due the long list of progressive and beneficent laws enacted during your Administration.

"JOHN FORD"

## WHITMAN DENIES LABOR CHARGES

Merger of Departments  
Big Benefit, Governor  
Tells Troy Workers

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Before two audiences composed largely of workmen to-night, one in Shenectady and the other here, Governor Whitman replied to the charge that his administration and the Legislature of the last two years had been unfair and parsimonious in their dealings with labor.

"The fact is," said the Governor, "that when we came into office we found it impossible to produce scientific coordinated results in the several departments dealing with labor.

"The spoilsman flourished under the system established by the Democrats, drawing money from the state which could have been used in improving working conditions by enforcing the labor laws.

"We did away with these useless jobs and appropriated the money that went to pay performing political favorites. We made the largest appropriation for enforcement of the labor laws in the history of the state, and added more to it for making working conditions better. Is that why we are called unfair and parsimonious in our dealings with labor?"

The Governor then went into the details of what had been done. He said that by merging various departments that dealt with labor into one industrial commission a quarter of a million dollars annually had been saved.

"The direct benefit of this merger to labor," continued the Governor, "has been almost immeasurable. While there may be men enjoying political sinecures, we have more inspectors and more inspections."

The Governor then told of the acts passed inimical to labor which he vetoed, particularly the canners' bill, which would have permitted the working of women and children in factories twenty-four hours a day, and the omnibus labor bill, which would have suspended the operation of the one day of rest in seven clause in the labor law in certain factories.

He characterized the workmen's compensation act, passed in the closing hours of the Glynn administration, "for political effect," as worthless, and said: "Do you want Tammany back at the Capitol to do what you know Tammany did during the four years preceding January 1, 1915?"

The election of Mr. Seabury means the return to power of that organization and nothing else. Mr. Seabury is the nominee of Charles F. Murphy and no other person or party."

## PRESIDENT ATTACKED BY DEMOCRATIC LAWYER

Dos Passos Says Wilson Disregards U. S. Institutions

A letter addressed to several Democratic lawyers in this city by John R. Dos Passos, a lawyer and authority on international and constitutional law, condemning President Wilson's policies was given out yesterday by James R. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Dos Passos declared that the Adamson law was unconstitutional.

"I have been a Democrat," he wrote, "I understand democracy to mean, above and beyond everything else, the strict maintenance of a Federal government under our written Constitution, with all its delicately arranged checks and balances. I have watched with the keenest alarm the apparent disregard of these institutions by Mr. Wilson, and I think it is of the highest importance to our country that his policy should be emphatically condemned. I expect to vote for Mr. Hughes and to do everything in my humble power to defeat Mr. Wilson. The policy of the President, both foreign and domestic, has been novel, superficial and dangerous."

## BAKER DENIES SLUR AT HEROES

Now Says He Sought to  
Laud, Not Jeer, Wash-  
ington's Men

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to-day flatly denied he had cast aspersions on Washington's troops. Statements credited to him had compared the American Revolutionary army to Pancho Villa's bandits.

Mr. Baker was asked if he cared to comment on Governor Hughes's attack on him for the reported statement.

"I certainly do," was the reply.

"Mr. Hughes is grasping at such straws in his desperation. He is like a drowning man when he seizes on such garbled misrepresentations as those which have been made."

"I did not make the comparison I have been charged with making."

The Secretary went no further into details.

Members of his party this evening said Mr. Baker planned to make it plain his reference to colonial soldiers was laudatory rather than condemnatory. It was stated the Secretary had pictured the difficulties under which Washington's men fought, ragged and half-starved.

Mr. Baker will probably take a rap at Mr. Hughes for an alleged attitude of despising the Mexicans.

The Secretary will say no man who despises the citizens of a power with which the United States has diplomatic relations is fit to be President of the country.

## Baker's Words Stir Revolutionary Anger

Between Monday and yesterday people in widely separated parts of the country, some of them college professors, some descendants of Revolutionary soldiers and some of them just American citizens, expressed their disgust at the utterances regarding the Continental troops accredited to Mr. Baker.

When questioned about his Jersey City speech, Mr. Baker at Plattsburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, said: "I think the story of his speech in Jersey City seems substantially correct, except that I didn't say the men under Washington's command."

At that time Mr. Baker, who had been called on the long distance telephone by The Tribune, said he "did not mean that the men under Washington robbed churches and drove out ministers."

"Many deserted," he said, though he qualified that explanation by saying that he did not think the deserters were the deserters of churches and he did not know who were.

The Tribune obtained a verbatim record of Mr. Baker's speech, in so far as it contained reference to the Continental army. Part of it follows:

"Washington's army was in rags and they stole. They stole the silver vessels from the churches and melted them up to buy things to eat. They drove ministers of the Gospel and preachers of churches out of their churches and out of the country. The money of the so-called Confederation was so worthless that when they tried to make the merchants take it the latter hid their provisions in their cellars."

"The President of the United States is in favor of letting the 14,000,000 people in Mexico who have not an opportunity to do so fight out their independence the way we fought ours. Whenever you hear anybody say they cannot understand the President's Mexican policy tell them to go and read the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule."

Sons of Revolution

Condemn Baker

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—"Secretary of War Baker, in comparing the rebel bands in Mexico with General Washington and his patriot army, apparently indicated that Washington spent his time in pillaging and burning, as the outlaws in Mexico are doing. Of course, we cannot expect much better than this from the present Administration, but nevertheless such a statement cannot go unchallenged, and the Ohio Sons of the Revolution felt they must take action upon it."

This statement was made by Attorney Jackson W. Sparrow, who introduced at the annual dinner of the Ohio Society, Sons of the Revolution, at the Sinton Hotel, a resolution condemning Mr. Baker.

"Our army under Washington certainly is not in the same category as the bands of outlaws under Villa and other rebel chiefs in Mexico," declared Charles Lewis, president of the society. "Naturally, we resent such an inference."

Denver S. A. R. Scores Baker.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Denver, Oct. 20.—At a meeting, last night of the Denver Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding the resignation of Secretary Baker and requesting President Wilson to demand such resignation.

10 TO 8 ON HUGHES  
HOLDS; \$10,000 BET

Wall Street Sees Little Wilson  
Money Offered

The election betting in Wall Street yesterday continued to favor Charles E. Hughes. The odds remained at 10 to 8.

Only one large wager was made yesterday, which was \$10,000 on Hughes against \$8,000 on Wilson. There was not much Wilson money, his supporters being inclined to hold out for 7 to 10.

## WHITMAN REGIME CALLED 'WABBLY'

Seabury in 11 Talks Hits  
at Executive's "Back-  
stairs" Government

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Despite a storm that approached a cloudburst, 2,500 persons jammed into Bender's Theatre to-night to hear Samuel Seabury describe Governor Whitman's financial policy as wabbling and vacillating. "Backstairs government" also came in for attention. Mr. Seabury promised, if elected, to reorganize the executive department and treat all matters coming to him as Governor promptly and on their merits.

His speech to-night was the eleventh of the day. Beginning in Adams, in Jefferson County, he spoke to crowds varying from 150 in the smaller places to 1,300 in Oswego and 1,200 in Oneida. At these meetings the President's foreign policy, prison reform and the Stivers bill were popular topics.

This was particularly true of Ilion, where 1,000 employees of the Remington Rifle Works cheered for peace.

In this place, the Wilson volunteers, headed by Norman Hagwood, Dudley Field Malone and Timothy Healy, joined the party, which included William F. McCombs. Here, after dwelling on national issues, Mr. Seabury plunged into Governor Whitman's record.

"Governor Whitman requested me to point to a single incompetent and inefficient representative of his administration. I told him to look into the glass and he would see one incompetent representative of his administration. He now requests information as to what items should have been cut from his budget."

In 1914 Governor Whitman sent a budget to the Legislature and promised the people to stand by that budget. The Legislature sent the budget back with appropriations \$7,000,000 greater than the Governor had said was necessary.

"The Governor wobbled and vacillated, but finally signed these swollen appropriations to the extent of \$5,000,000 more than he himself had declared was necessary for the expense of government. Does it appear that the Governor has answered the question that he now propounds?"

"The executive department should be reorganized. This department is now congested with several good applications for executive clemency relating to replevies, commutations and pardons. The constitutional duty of the Governor to consider all applications and dispose of them promptly has been ignored."

"Backstairs influences shall cease to operate and the questions involved shall be determined upon their merits."

HERRICK HERE TO GET  
BIG FUND, IS CHARGE

Ohio Democrat Comments on  
Trip to New York

W. L. Findley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee of Ohio, is convinced that a big election fund is about to be used by the Republicans in that state. He bases this belief, according to a statement he issued here yesterday, on the fact that Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France and Republican candidate for Senator from that state, had made a flying trip to New York.

"What else could have brought him here at this time than to collect such a fund?" inquires Mr. Findley.

John M. Parker, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, who is making a lone campaign to convince his followers—such as remain—that he did not desert the sinking ship of the Progressive party, visited Democratic national headquarters yesterday and announced that he was convinced that President Wilson would be reelected.

Sigsbee to Address Veterans

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N. (retired), will be one of the speakers to-night at the testimonial dinner to Albert John Rabing, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, at the Hotel Breslin, under the management of Colonel Wallace A. Downs Post, 26.

The dinner is the starting point in arrangements for the national encampment of this order to be held in this city in 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT



From the frozen north  
to the blazing tropics  
**Baker's Cocoa**

is known for its  
purity and high  
quality

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.  
ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

## SAYS SEABURY STOLE HIS IDEA

Perkins Puts Democratic  
Candidate in His Own  
"Rogues' Gallery"

George W. Perkins put ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, in the latter's own "rogues' gallery" yesterday. In a letter to Mr. Seabury Mr. Perkins charged him with using information about market conditions in the state in his campaign speeches as his own. This Mr. Perkins said, he had given the candidate before the primaries. Mr. Perkins's portrait was among those which Mr. Seabury had hung in his political "rogues' gallery."

"You doubtless recall," wrote the financier, "that in the last talk I had with you, shortly before the Progressive primaries—at which time you said you hoped, if I could not support you, I would at least remain neutral—I tried to find out what you knew about the market situation in this state and whether you had any views on the subject. I found that you were quite uninformed on the whole question."

"As we were parting you said you would like to familiarize yourself with it and asked me to send you any data I had on the subject. This I did. Now I find you have taken this written statement I sent you and are using the substance of it as your own. You are posing before the public as though it was an entirely original idea of yours."

"One reason why I am not supporting you is that I found you knew nothing

about the great marketing and economic problems confronting the people of this state, which I regard as of vital importance, whereas Governor Whitman has been and is doing great service in advancing the interests of the people by bringing the farmer and the consumer nearer together.

"In the first place, you have taken the idea from me, whom you have outrageously maligned, and, in the second place, you have tried to convey to the people the impression that you and not Governor Whitman are advocating this extremely important legislation. Am I not justified in suggesting that in exhibiting the different portraits in your 'rogues' gallery' you should place your own in the most prominent place for attempting to obtain political credit under false pretenses?"

## 370 FOR SUFFRAGE IN CONGRESS RACE

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 20.—Three hundred and seventy candidates for the House and Senate, of all parties, have written to the National American Woman Suffrage Association they favor the passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. Miss Ruth White, secretary to the Congressional Committee, announced to-night.

In New York, Miss White said, of the ninety-three candidates who replied eighty-six favored suffrage, seven were non-committal and none opposed. Eighty favored the Federal amendment and pledged support, nine were uncertain, and only four said they would vote against it.

The New York candidates who have said they would vote against the Federal amendment are Murray Hulbert, Democrat, 21st District; Frederick W. Rowe, Republican, 6th District; Walbridge S. Taft, Republican-Progressive, 10th District; and Edmund Platt, Republican, 26th District.

# Submarine Warfare at Our Doors

"Never before in history have three miles seemed so short," epigrammatically remarks the New York Sun in reflecting the thought in the minds of thousands of Americans since the German submarine U-53 commenced its commerce-destroying exploits off Nantucket.

It is true that all witnesses agree that the initial operations of this new submarine campaign were conducted with a scrupulous regard for the promises made by the German government, but ominous possibilities loom large.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 21st, the leading article explains, in a definite way, the rights of the American government in this situation, and presents the editorial opinions of leading newspapers in America and England on the issue, as well as the comments of such men as Colonel Roosevelt, Hudson Maxim, of the Naval Consulting Board; and Henry Reuterdaahl, who has for years made a special study of our naval problems.

Among other vital articles in this issue are:

## Has the "Hyphen" Scored at the Polls?

Editors of All Political Faiths Analyze the Trend of Sentiment as Shown at the Recent Primaries

War-Prices for Food in America  
The Allies Worrying Sweden  
England Thinks America Apathetic  
Women as Wireless Operators  
Supplying Our Lack of Leonardos  
Confused Standards of Military Censorship  
Religious Art Gallery in a Methodist Church  
Holland—Good Samaritan

Splendid Illustrations—Many of Them

## The "Deadly Parallel" as a Censor of War News

There is no surer check upon misstatement or exaggeration on the part of a periodical than the "deadly parallel," the comparison of a statement made to-day with one made yesterday, or of the same occurrence as reported by two journals of widely differing views. As a censor of the news that filters through to us from the various fronts this method is unrivaled. The composite story of

a battle as set down for us by half a dozen correspondents, all working independently, must come very near to the truth. THE LITERARY DIGEST gives you each week the latest news of the war by citing the reports of the leading periodicals of both sides, without bias or partiality, leaving you to judge from the evidence what the facts really are. This one feature places THE DIGEST'S war-news in a class by itself.

October 21st Number on Sale To-Day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a  
Mark of  
Distinction to  
Be a Reader of  
The Literary  
Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

# Once too Often

GIMBELS have done it once too often. Their advertising is no longer acceptable to The Tribune.

Many times we have caught them in questionable practices, but always their excuses were plausible, their remedies seemed efficacious, and we were charitable. Developments in the last few weeks have made us realize that charity can be too long suffering and too kind. Gimbel's policies have proven too deep rooted to be changed.

Samuel Hopkins Adams has written a smashing story for next Sunday's Tribune, a story more startling than the one about Greenhut's, for Gimbel's have a better history. Reserve your copy now—many other folks will particularly want to get next Sunday's Tribune too.

# The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations